



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

lessened in bulk and unified in narrative effect. In some such form the work might go directly into the hands of a great number who will otherwise profit by Mr. Rhodes's labors only through other men's books. But in any case it will doubtless long remain the source from which students will draw, whether at first hand or at second hand, their soundest knowledge of the great American conflict.

W. G. BROWN.

MINOR NOTICES

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, New Series, Volume XVIII. (London, 1905, pp. 391). Among the papers read before the Royal Historical Society in 1904 the address by the president, Dr. G. W. Prothero, and the study by Colonel E. M. Lloyd on Canning and Spanish America are of especial interest to American readers. In his presidential address Dr. Prothero gives an interesting survey of the status of recent history in the curricula of English colleges and universities. Contrary to the practice on the Continent and in America, the field of modern history since the Congress of Vienna has been entirely neglected in England. At Oxford the line has been sharply drawn at 1815 for foreign history, and at 1837 for domestic. For the period after these dates no instruction was provided,¹ and a man at Oxford might obtain the highest honors in history and know nothing of "Louis Philippe or Napoleon III., of Lincoln or Bismarck or Cavour, of the American Civil War or the making of the German Empire". At his own university, Cambridge, Dr. Prothero considers the instruction in nineteenth-century history likewise quite inadequate, and while conditions are slightly better at London and Manchester, the subject receives much less attention in England than on the Continent or in the United States. Dr. Prothero's address should be read in connection with Professor Andrews's paper on Recent European History in American Colleges; P. Caron and Th. Sagnac, *Études d' Histoire Moderne en France*, and the first part of the careful study by M. Lot, *L'Enseignement de l'Histoire et de l'Histoire de l'Art dans les Universités d'Allemagne et de France*.

Colonel Lloyd's study of Canning and Spanish America calls to mind Mr. H. W. V. Temperley's *Life of Canning* which has just appeared. The difference in the attitude of the two men toward Canning is interesting; the biographer, as one would expect, being much more sympathetic. Indeed Colonel Lloyd seems to emphasize rather unduly what Croker called the insincerity of the great statesman.. A well-constructed paper by Miss Enid M. G. Routh on "The Attempts to establish a Balance of Power" (1648-1702), represents the successful work for the Alexander Prize. It would seem as if an investigation into a subject in which the ambitions of France played so conspicuous

¹ In a footnote Dr. Prothero states that the area of study included in the Honours School of Modern History at Oxford has since the date of his address been extended to include the years from 1815 to 1878.

a part should furnish a more detailed analysis of the provisions relating to that country in the treaties of Westphalia, than the simple footnote, "by the Peace of Westphalia France gained Metz, Toul and Verdun and rights to certain cities." Of decidedly standard calibre are the paper by Miss R. Graham on "The Finance of Malton Priory, 1244-1257," and the scholarly study by Dr. Edwin F. Gay on "The Midland Revolt and the Inquisitions of Depopulation of 1607." The papers by Dr. James Gairdner and Mr. I. S. Leadam on the conspiracy against Henry VII., which Mr. Leadam, in a paper before the society in 1903, claimed to have discovered, are keen and clear-cut, affording an excellent illustration of the criticism of sources. Dr. Gairdner makes a strong case against what he calls "the supposed conspiracy." Mr. A. Denton Cheney contributes a paper on the Holy Maid of Kent, and Mr. G. J. Turner on the Minority of Henry III. (Pt. 1) concludes the historical part of the volume.

It is a matter of regret that the project of a bibliography of English history since 1485, set out so clearly by Dr. Prothero in his previous address, has apparently not developed sufficiently to call for a report of progress.

WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH.

In *Evidence in Athenian Courts* (University of Chicago Press, 1905), Mr. R. J. Bonner, "formerly of the Ontario Bar", deals with the subject from the point of view of a man trained in English law. The material is classified accordingly under such heads as Irrelevant, Hearsay, Written, Oral, Real, and Expert Evidence, Evidence of Slaves, Competency of Witnesses, Challenges, Oaths, etc. In a number of cases the view presented in Meier-Schömann's *Der Attische Process* is disputed. For example, the writer maintains that prior to the time of Isaeus the evidence of witnesses was oral, and that in late times when it was required to be reduced to writing the depositions were not necessarily filed at the preliminary examination, but could be deposited with the clerk of the court at any time before they were read. Further it is held that a slave even in cases of murder could not be a witness, technically speaking; and that the information obtained from slaves by torture could only be considered evidence if the torture followed the formal challenge. The work is carefully done, and will be found interesting and suggestive by teachers who have not had the advantage of a legal training.

A. G. L.

Homenaje à D. Francisco Codera en su Jubilación del Profesorado. Estudios de Erudición Oriental, con una introducción de D. Eduardo Saavedra. (Zaragoza, Mariano Escar, 1904, pp. xxxviii, 656.) This volume is at once a deserved tribute to an estimable scholar and an illustration of the revival in Spain of interest in Semitic studies. Spain is the natural custodian and expounder of the extensive and interesting Arabic and Hebrew literature of the peninsula, but for a long time she

neglected her duty in this regard. Bitter hatred of Moors and Jews in the sixteenth century and political decadence in the seventeenth century, followed by harassing wars, quenched enthusiasm for linguistic and historical studies; up to near the middle of the nineteenth century Spaniards had done little for the treasures of the Escorial library or for the history and literature of the Spanish Moors. The last sixty years, however, have brought about a gratifying change in this regard. Under the leadership of Pascual de Gayangos and others keen interest in the Spanish-Arabic civilization has been awakened, and a host of scholars have devoted themselves to Semitic philology and history (and, it may be added, the valuable Arabic library collected by P. de Gayangos has been secured for Spain). Among these scholars Codera occupies an important place. Born in Fonz in 1836, and intending at first to enter the Church, he was led by circumstances (not affecting his religious faith) to devote himself to the physical sciences, and later to classical and Semitic philology. In 1874 he obtained the chair of Arabic in the University of Madrid, and from that time till his jubilee year (1902) gave himself with ardor and perseverance to the study of Spanish-Moslem history, especially its numismatics and chronology. He has contributed more than a hundred articles to learned journals on numismatic, epigraphic, historical and bibliographical subjects, and has edited the ten volumes (Vols. II., IX., X., in conjunction with Professor Ribera, of Saragossa) of the important *Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana*, which contains numerous biographical notices of the learned men of Andalusia, besides other matters of interest; the manuscripts edited are, all but one, in the Escorial library. In addition to his contributions to Spanish-Moslem history Codera has aided the cause of learning by his influence on his pupils and on the scholars of Spain. The present volume contains thirty-eight papers on Arabic subjects contributed by Semitic scholars of Europe, America and Egypt; of the contributors twenty-four are Spanish, six French, two Italian, one Portuguese, one German, one Dutch, one Danish, one American (Professor Macdonald, of Hartford) and one Egyptian. The papers cover a great variety of matters, and the volume is a valuable addition to our Arabic material. One of the most interesting discussions is that of Barrau-Dihigo, of the library of the University of Paris, who enters the lists in defence of Conde. As is well known, the reputation of Conde's *History of the Domination of the Arabs in Spain* has been almost completely demolished by the attacks of P. de Gayangos and the Leiden Professor Dozy; the latter denounced him as an ignoramus, forger and impostor. The object of this paper is to show that Dozy's charges are exaggerated and unjust, that Conde, though not always exact, was a learned and serious scholar, drawing his material from original sources. The proofs offered by Barrau-Dihigo are definite enough to warrant a revision of the general contemptuous opinion of Conde; Dozy himself, in the second edition of his *Recherches*, suppressed his polemic against him.

The Progress of Hellenism in Alexander's Empire, by John Pentland Mahaffy, C.V.O., D.D., D.C.L. Chicago. (University of Chicago Press, 1905, pp. vii, 154.) In this volume are published six lectures originally delivered in the University of Chicago and now addressed "to the general reader, the specialist, and the student or teacher of Christianity." They deal in an entertaining way with a great period, the one in which Greek culture was prepared for universal empire. Professor Mahaffy is well qualified to do justice to it, by long study and by possessing in an eminent degree the historian's high gift of sympathy with every serious human movement, however grievous its inception or ominous its outcome. He here strives to see things as a whole, to distinguish Greek and Macedonian and to show them at work among the "beautiful, gentle, laborious people" of Egypt and the vast, silent multitude of Asia, to determine the Hellenistic influences which surrounded nascent Christianity, and to discover—in Ireland and elsewhere—modern analogies for ancient actions and present-day survivals of ancient ideas.

There is little in the book (beyond novelty of presentation) which cannot be found elsewhere. There is, indeed, an over-insistence upon notions which we have come to recognize as peculiarly Mahaffyan. Profound or conclusive the book is not, and the occasion did not demand a different work. But it is less excusable that it treats too exclusively of problems of the author's own raising, too little of those current at the present time. And this, perhaps, explains the rather surprising assertion that the period he has chosen for his discourses is still "somewhat neglected".

W. S. FERGUSON.

Minores and Mediocres in the Germanic Tribal Laws, by Edgar Holmes McNeal (Columbus, Ohio, Press of F. J. Heer, 1905, pp. 130). This doctor's dissertation is a study of the Burgundian, Alemannian, Lombard, Visigothic, and Bavarian codes to show that the growth of royalty and other changed conditions, especially economic, to which the Germanic peoples were subjected after migration, led to a profound change in the class of freemen: through acquirement of much land or royal favor or both, certain freemen, *mediocres*, were becoming distinguished from the ordinary freemen, *minores*; the tribal blood-nobility was disappearing; the *mediocres*, *mediani*, *medii*, were the new class appearing between the old nobility and the smaller freeholders. The general idea is of course a familiar one in the classical works on German institutions. This monograph shows the variations of the process in the different tribes, to what special and local forces the freemen were subjected in each case, with a very careful study of the terminology found. In some details of interpretative criticism it differs from the accepted authorities, but this leads to no important divergence on the general proposition. The introductory chapter (thirty-six pages) serves no useful purpose; it contains nothing new to the scholar of the period

and would not be useful as a reference in undergraduate instruction. The word feudal is used loosely throughout; almost every change is regarded as working towards feudalism, there being no attempt to limit that term to its strict institutional application. On the basis of its contribution to knowledge the work scarcely justifies the labor evidently expended.

A. B. WHITE.

Die Kaiserinnengräber in Andria, von Arthur Haseloff, [Bibliothek des Kgl. Preussischen Historischen Instituts in Rom, Band I.] (Rom, 1905, pp. viii, 61, with nine plates). The Prussian Historical Institute at Rome issues this as the first volume of a new series which is to contain studies that are too long for its Review, *Quellen und Forschungen aus italienischen Archiven und Bibliotheken*, and yet do not belong with its larger works. The present volume contains an examination of the evidence regarding the graves found in the crypt of the Cathedral of Andria in 1904 and supposed to be those of the empresses Yolande and Isabella. After discussing the sources and the statements and traditions of later times, the author passes to the archaeological evidence found in the cathedral itself. The upper church of today dates mainly from the fifteenth century; but there are remains from the time of Frederick II., when it was, quite surely, rebuilt. The lower church,—technically not a crypt,—has been altered at various times; but it dates as a whole from before the development of the romanesque cathedral in Apulia. A careful examination of the graves brings the author to the conclusion that, while they were found where tradition places those of the empresses and while there may be enough evidence for probability, there is certainly not enough to prove that they are the tombs of Yolande and Isabella. The examination of the lower church produces little effect with respect to the problem at issue, but brings to light important material for the history of Apulian architecture and ornamentation in the Hohenstaufen period.

The essay is well proportioned; and with its clear, sane treatment and ample illustration is a valuable contribution to the history of art in medieval Apulia.

A. C. T.

Scandinavia: A Political History of Denmark, Norway and Sweden from 1513 to 1900. By R. Nisbet Bain. (Cambridge, University Press, 1905, pp. viii, 448.) Students of European history have long felt the need of some good English account of modern Scandinavia. This need has been supplied in part by Mr. Bain's recently published history of the North, a volume of the Cambridge Historical Series. As Mr. Bain views it, "the political history of Scandinavia is the history of the frustration of a great Baltic Empire". It is the story, then, of the imperial ambitions of Denmark and Sweden in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that the author wishes to recount. Beginning with the accession of Christian II. in 1513 he traces the gradual decline of Danish

power, the swift rise of Sweden under the Vasas, and the final collapse in the reign of Charles XII. Of these two centuries the author gives us a splendid narrative. In his conclusions he frequently differs from earlier writers, but, though his generalizations are often dangerously bold, his statements, as a rule, are well supported. By the use of Slavic sources he has been able to supplement and correct Swedish history on numerous points. But when Mr. Bain closes his chapter on Charles XII. his subject is practically exhausted. To the remaining period of nearly two centuries he devotes less than one hundred pages. Compared with the earlier part of the work the closing chapters are of inferior quality.

In a history of this kind the author naturally has to deal principally with camps and courts. On the institutional side his work is anything but strong. Perhaps Mr. Bain considers constitutional development foreign to his plan and purpose; nevertheless, certain institutions must be noted and explained if the reader is to understand the narrative. Such an institution is the "Senate" of which we hear repeatedly, but of the origin and composition of which we are told almost nothing. With Norway the author deals to such a slight extent that one hardly understands why the name of that country is included in the title. The great intellectual movements in Norway during the past century—movements that have had a profound influence on recent Scandinavian politics—receive no attention.

Strictly Scandinavian problems the author usually discusses from a Swedish point of view; especially do his pro-Swedish sympathies appear in his treatment of contemporary politics. In the eleven pages that Mr. Bain devotes to the history of Norway and Sweden from 1814 to 1903, his principal topic is the conflict that culminated in the events of last June. His account seems to be an excellent summary of the Swedish side of the conflict, but it is not history. The statement that Sweden conceded a separate consular service for Norway in 1903 (p. 442) is somewhat misleading, as no steps were ever taken to fulfill the promise.

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

Origines Islandicae. A Collection of the More Important Sagas and Other Native Writings relating to the Settlement and Early History of Iceland. Edited and translated by Gudbrand Vigfusson and F. York Powell. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1905, two volumes, pp. xiv, 728, vii, 787.) The purpose of the editors of this collection has been to make accessible to English readers the principal sources of early Icelandic history. These are mainly of the saga type, though laws, charters, and a few poetic fragments have also been included. In editing these materials Dr. Vigfusson and Professor Powell have followed the same principles and employed the same methods as in preparing their edition of Old Norse poetry, the *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*. The original text in its earliest form is given in nearly every instance, and a literal trans-

lation carefully prepared is usually added. Preceding each text is a critical introduction of particular value, in which the editors discuss the various problems connected with the saga, both historical and textual. In the first volume the materials are grouped under the heads of settlement, the old constitution, and the early church. Colonial life is the principal theme of the second volume. From a score of splendid tales the editors have collected a mass of material illustrating life, custom and culture not only in Iceland but in the North and Britain as well. The fifth book, which contains the account of the Wineland voyages, will be of special interest to American students. As the texts of the Wineland sagas are accessible elsewhere, the translations alone are given here.

The great masters who planned the work and prepared the larger part of it both died before their task was finished. Excellent though the volumes are in almost every respect, the work remains in a measure incomplete. The reader has to refer continually to the corrigenda, a formidable list noting more than five hundred errors and omissions. In the preface to Book V., we are told that "Section 3 is taken up with geographical notices, annalistica, statistics, charters, and the like, referring to Greenland and Wineland down to 1406." It is disappointing to find that these promising materials do not appear in this or any other section. Evidently the editor who finally prepared the work for publication should have been better acquainted with its contents.

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

Sir Archibald Lawrie has brought together, under the title *Early Scottish Charters* (Glasgow, MacLehose, 1905, pp. xxix, 515), two hundred and seventy-two documents ranging in date from the middle of the tenth to the middle of the twelfth centuries, but belonging naturally, for the more part, to the last fifty years of the period. The editor, in making this collection, is in fact carrying out a plan that was framed as early as 1800 by the Deputy-Keeper of the Records of Scotland, but was abandoned before it could be brought to completion. The abundant publications of learned societies since that time have considerably lightened Sir Archibald's labors and he has been able to gather most of his material from the volumes of the Surtees Society, the Bannatyne Club, the Maitland Club, and other similar quarters. Still he has not been unmindful of the present passion for the inedited and his book will be found to contain sixteen documents printed from manuscript. For the convenience of those who may make use of the work we give the numbers of the documents in question (LI, LVI-LX, XCVIII, CXII-CXV, CLXXI, CLXXXVI, CLXXXVII, CC, CCXXII), but we hasten to add that this is the only convenience which the editor has omitted to supply. There is an elaborate table of contents so disposed as to be virtually a calendar of the documents, and better still, a positively affluent index referring to the notes as well as to the text. The notes themselves occupy more than half the volume and are of somewhat unequal value. They tend at moments to irrelevancy and are not

without arbitrary judgments and appeals to *verba magistri*. But these faults are very apparent and will be easily recognized and allowed for by those who have occasion to make use of the volume. We have then only gratitude to the editor for the patience and learning which he has devoted to a work that will ease the labors of many who come after him.

G. T. L.

Les Sources de l'Histoire de France, par Auguste Molinier. Tome V. Introduction Générale (pp. i-clxxxvi); Les Valois (*suite*), Louis XI. et Charles VIII. (1461-94), pp. 1-196. (Paris, Picard, 1904.) There is a melancholy interest attached to the fifth volume of the late M. Auguste Molinier's *Les Sources de l'Histoire de France*, which has to deal with the reigns of Louis XI. and Charles VIII. (1461-94). Its production was the last work of the author's life. Fortunately, the gifted scholar was spared long enough to complete the *Introduction Générale* which precedes the more bibliographical portion of the volume. The manuscript of this preface, the reading of which irresistibly recalls the epithet applied to those of Bishop Stubbs in the Rolls Series, was finished on March 16, 1904; two months later, on May 19, M. Molinier died. This information is gleaned from a prefatory note inserted by M. Charles Bémont, under whose editorial supervision the volume was issued from the press.

Those who are familiar with the preceding volumes will recognize again the same breadth and thoroughness as before. Only in a sense the materials here elucidated have greater value, for the reason that the reign of Louis XI. yet awaits the pen of the historian who will treat it as M. Luchaire has treated the period of the Capetians, or as the Marquis de Beaucourt has written the history of the reign of Charles VII.

But the peculiar, unique value of this volume, as intimated, is in the introduction of M. Molinier. These 187 pages constitute at once an historiographical survey and a sketch of the history of civilization in France in the Middle Ages. One has a renewed sense of reverence for the traditions and ideals of scholarship who reads this noble discourse. A complete index of the five volumes is promised for the near future. The modern portions of the series are in preparation, that pertaining to the history of France from 1715 to 1789 being already in press.

J. W. T.

The Letters of Dorothy Wadham, 1609-1618 (London, Henry Frowde, 1904, pp. viii, 89) were originally intended as a companion volume to Mr. Graham Jackson's *Wadham College*. Although the editor, Rev. Robert Barlow Gardiner, laments that circumstances prevented the work from appearing in the stately form at first designed, the volume before us is certainly a most attractive piece of book-making. The letters and documents, some forty in number, together

with the introduction, notes, and appendices, give an interesting picture of the foundation and early administration of the college. They likewise reveal to us the foundress—acting as the executrix of her deceased husband, Nicholas Wadham, Esquire, of Merifield, Somerset—as a capable and benevolent, though withal somewhat arbitrary personality, in a day when the emancipated woman was a rarity. Nevertheless, to be a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth involved some responsibility.

A. L. C.

Professor Charles Sanford Terry, who during the last five or six years has shown a marked activity in exploiting post-Restoration Scottish history, gives in *The Pentland Rising and Rullion Green* (Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1905, pp. 90) a detailed account of the outbreak, movements, and catastrophe of the abortive rising of the Whigs in 1666. While the causes and results of the affair are passed over on the ground that they have already been sufficiently discussed by previous historians, the exhaustive and well-documented narrative constitutes a distinct if minute contribution. One point which Mr. Terry seems to settle conclusively is, that while general causes of discontent existed, and while the Scots of the south-western counties may have been in communication with their co-religionists in England and Ireland, the actual outbreak was unpremeditated, that it was occasioned by the chance "scuffle at Dalry" on November 13. Two excellent maps, one tracing the routes of the insurgents and the royal forces, November 13–28, the other illustrating the battle of Rullion Green, greatly enhance the value of the work.

A. L. C.

The Records of a Scottish Cloth Manufactory at New Mills, Haddingtonshire, 1681–1703. Edited from the original manuscripts, with introduction and notes, by W. R. Scott. [Publications of the Scottish History Society, Vol. XLVI.] (Edinburgh, T. and A. Constable, 1905, pp. xci, 366.) The Scottish History Society, from its beginning in 1886, has repeatedly manifested its interest in the economic side of Scottish history. It has published several account-books, notably those of a Dundee merchant (1587–1630) and of Sir John Foulis (1671–1707), and it now issues an even more valuable contribution in the minutes for 1681–1691 and 1701–1703 of the business transacted by the managers of an important manufacturing company. The papers of the New Mills Company here presented, covering almost half of its total existence, are of exceptional significance, since records of manufacturing undertakings of this period are exceedingly scarce. The Society has been fortunate in finding an editor who by his recent articles in the *Scottish Historical Review* and by his present performance has shown himself well qualified as a student of Scottish economic history. In his introduction to this volume Mr. Scott treats concisely but competently the cloth-trade in

Scotland during the seventeenth century, the part played by the joint-stock company in the industrial revival in Scotland towards the end of the century, and the history of the New Mills Company. He appends an early prospectus of 1681 and the "great contract", the original articles of copartnership.

Some of the information yielded by the records, printed in full or in excerpts in the text, is well summarized in the introduction, but the student should consult the text itself for much additional detail, and especially for light on the form of industrial organization. The index, particularly the caption "New Mills Company", will be found a satisfactory guide.

EDWIN F. GAY.

Adam Smith. By Francis W. Hirst. [English Men of Letters]. (London and New York, Macmillan, 1904, pp. viii, 240.) The publication in 1896 of the notes of Adam Smith's lectures on justice, police, revenue and arms answered the question of how far he had developed his system of economics before he came into direct contact with the Physiocrats during his travels in France. Mr. Hirst has therefore been able to write positively upon this important point concerning which previous biographers could express only more or less well supported opinions. Aside from this it has not been possible to add anything of note to our meagre knowledge of the great economist, knowledge already exhaustively presented in Rae's life of Smith. Nor was it to be expected that Mr. Hirst would discuss as suggestively as have some others Smith's place in the development of philosophy and economics. It may fairly be said, however, that he has succeeded in presenting a picture of Smith as a man, remarkably vivid in view of the scantiness of the material available, and in making his sketch more readable than any we have had before. He brings out with special clearness Smith's interest in the great political and economic problems of the time, particularly the colonial problem, and his close relation as counsellor with the statesmen of his day. Indeed it is a distinct service of this little book, which will doubtless be more generally read than any other life of Smith, that no reader can leave it with the false impression of Smith as a closet philosopher interested only in questions of ethical or economic theory. The impression constantly forced upon the reader is that of a man of philosophic mind and encyclopaedic learning, but also of a man, during the latter part of his life at least, primarily interested in practical affairs, of keen powers of observation, and a remarkable faculty for interpreting, and generalizing from, the facts of history and the world.

Meagre as are the materials from which the story of Smith's life must be constructed, they are sufficient to afford a picture of the man and his work which would probably not be altered, or greatly increased in definiteness, by a much fuller knowledge of detail.

Les Troubles de Hollande à la Veille de la Révolution Française (1780-1795), par Henry de Peyster, Docteur ès Lettres (Paris, Picard,

1905, pp. xvi, 340). The Dutch Republic was in the years indicated a relatively unimportant part of Europe. The event showed that its strength was slight. But as a rich and helpless prey to the machinations of the great powers, and as the seat of a population which did much for the development of civil liberty and of democratic sentiment in the eighteenth century, it has a place of considerable importance and interest in the history of those critical times. The years with which Dr. de Peyster deals most fully, 1783-1787, from the struggle over the Scheldt to the Prussian invasion and the Triple Alliance, have already been treated with great completeness by Dr. H. T. Colenbrander in his three volumes entitled *De Patriottentijd*. But that masterly work is, for reasons of language, known to but few readers, and it is well worth while to present a narrative of the fifteen years in a language more accessible. Dr. de Peyster shows less maturity than his eminent predecessor. He does not escape, and perhaps no one can escape, the difficulties inherent in the history of a loose federal republic, where unity of narrative is often not to be obtained but by ignoring the actual complexity of affairs. His initial chapter, "Les Moeurs", a minute description of Dutch social life and traits as they existed about 1780, is vivid and entertaining, but does not really afford enough aid toward understanding the subsequent chapters of political history to justify its length and its position. The next two introductory chapters however ("L'Organisation Intérieure" and "Les Partis et les Hommes") are directly and in a very full sense valuable, presenting an excellent account of the Dutch government and parties in the last years of the Republic, and careful and impartial portraits of the chief leaders. The author's researches have been exceedingly thorough, ranging through the extensive printed literature, through various Dutch archives, public and private, and through the archives of Paris, London, Brussels, Berlin and Vienna. His narrative is fair, minutely careful, interesting and well-written, without being exceptionally vivid. It is based on a competent knowledge of the general European situation. There is an excellent account of the sources, and several useful appendixes, one of which contains a number of characteristic letters of Frederick the Great to his niece the Princess of Orange, additional to those printed by Dr. Colenbrander.

Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the French Revolution. The Constituent Assembly, edited by L. G. Wickham Legg, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1905, two volumes, pp. xviii, 335, iv, 297.) The editor of these handy volumes has performed a valuable service for students of the French Revolution. In pursuance of a well conceived plan, wherein any strictly contemporaneous writing is regarded as a document, he has chosen from the enormous mass of available material upwards of four hundred documents, all of which are valuable and many of them hitherto generally inaccessible. Nearly all of the documents belong to one or another of three distinct classes: extracts from Paris newspapers; decrees, addresses to the king, royal speeches, and other

official papers from the *procès-verbaux* of the Constituent Assembly; miscellaneous documents bearing upon the fall of the Bastille, the October days, the flight to Varennes, and the affair of the Champ de Mars, drawn principally from the *procès-verbaux* of the municipalities of Paris and Varennes. Letters, pamphlets, and the debates in the Assembly have been excluded, owing to their extent, relatively inferior value, or accessibility in other collections. The principal feature, both in bulk and value, is the newspaper extracts. The larger number of these consist rather more of comment than of narrative and afford an opportunity for considerable first-hand study of public opinion. For the earlier period the extracts are drawn chiefly from Mirabeau's periodicals; for the later periods, from a great variety of newspapers, principally weeklies. The *Mercure de France*, the *Révolutions de Paris*, and the *Révolutions de France et de Brabant* are most largely represented. The introduction contains an excellent concise account of the principal newspapers; short explanatory comments, together with a few references, accompany many of the documents; twenty-four pages are given to brief biographical notes, while seven appendixes furnish the full text of the principal constructive acts of the Constituent Assembly.

Along with numerous capital features there are some grave defects. The finding apparatus is not what it should be. The table of contents lists only groups of documents and gives the pages only for nine large divisions, into which the smaller groups are combined. Even the index, although excellent for minutiae within the documents, often fails to give any assistance to one in search of a particular document. In the choice of materials the value of the collection would have been greatly enhanced if some of the numerous documents dealing with minor disorders and measures of only temporary importance had been omitted and the space utilized for more numerous, more varied, and more extended newspaper comments upon the great destructive and constructive measures of the Constituent Assembly. Some effort to represent public opinion in the provinces ought also to have been made. The most serious defect, however, is the tone of the editorial comments. The editor is altogether certain that he can distinguish the wise and the unwise, the good and the bad, the selfish and the unselfish, in almost any event or measure. The dogmatic manner and the partisan spirit which mark these comments are particularly out of place in a work which will probably find its chief use among university students.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

The Philosophers and the French Revolution, by P. A. Wadia (London, Sonnenschein; New York, Scribner, pp. 127). In the words of the author, "This small treatise is intended to tackle the question how far the eighteenth-century writers in France can be made responsible, directly or indirectly, for the outbreak of the French Revolution, in whatever sense the term French Revolution is understood." After showing the general prevalence, even among historians, of the idea that the Revo-

lution was due to the writings of the philosophers, Mr. Wadia demonstrates the unsoundness of this view. In the first place, there was no republican party previous to 1792, as Aulard has shown, although there were republican ideas, but these ideas existed and were widely propagated in France before the so-called philosophers had begun to write, so that the philosophers instead of being the cause were only the manifestation of the revolutionary spirit. Again, it is shown that the Revolution was only a part of that movement to "emancipate the individual from the trammels of tradition and authority" that began with the Renaissance and was continued by the Reformation; in France, this work of freeing the individual was carried through to the end, "knowingly or unknowingly," by the eighteenth-century writers. But in all that they wrote, they simply reflected the ideas and sentiments of the clergy and nobility and the wealthy bourgeoisie. "Instead of being so many prophets and preachers of a new gospel, they were the priests, as it were, of the Genius of the French Nobility and Bourgeoisie who gave forth to the world the inspirations of their master." This is the substance of the argument.

The principal thesis that the revolutionary ideas did not originate with the philosophers is true but not new, having been demonstrated convincingly by Rocquain, Aubertin and others. Mr. Wadia's volume will, undoubtedly, serve to popularize this view among English readers. He is inclined to minimize the influence of the writings of the philosophers and to exaggerate their lack of independence of the court and of the nobility. Nor does he lay sufficient emphasis upon the struggle between the monarchy and the parliaments, the chief centre of revolutionary activity.

To discuss intelligently the relation of the writings of the philosophers to the Revolution, it is primarily necessary to fix the meaning of the latter term. In 1789, the majority of intelligent Frenchmen were in favor of substituting a government based upon law for the arbitrary government that existed in France. Such a change was clearly revolutionary, as can be seen from a like movement that is going on in Russia to-day. While this movement was not originally republican, while it became so only through the opposition of the king and the privileged classes to reasonable reform, and while it did not originate with the philosophers, they certainly played a most important part in formulating the claims of the nations and in propagating the revolutionary ideas. In correcting one-sided views there is danger, at times, of "throwing out the child with the bath".

FRED MORROW FLING.

La Cour et le Règne de Paul I^{er}; Portraits, Souvenirs, et Anecdotes, par le Comte Fédor Golovkine. (Paris, Plon.) This is distinctly a disappointing work, for at first sight it looks promising. Count Golovkine was very much a man of the world who, in the course of long and varied experiences, saw, at short range, a good many notable

people, including Catharine II., Paul, Napoleon, Metternich, etc. As he himself was by temperament an eighteenth-century cosmopolitan, and in the great events of his day was a spectator rather than an actor, we might have hoped to obtain from him, if not new facts of prime importance, at least fresh light on the men and the doings of his time. Unfortunately, his opportunities have borne but little fruit. His portraits, though sometimes of interest, are not at all convincing, besides being almost always ill-natured. His souvenirs are inaccurate, so much so that his editor repeatedly feels called upon to correct them, and we should be sorry to accept any statement on Count Golovkine's sole authority. His anecdotes and his bon mots, on which latter he obviously prides himself, are in the great majority of cases neither clever nor amusing. Altogether the memoirs impress one as commonplace enough, and betray the vanity of the author rather than any particular keenness of observation on his part. Perhaps the best portion of the book is that not very large one covered by the title: namely, his description of the court life during the reign of the unfortunate Emperor Paul. It tallies well with what was already known on the subject and is at least quite readable. The introduction and the notes by Mr. S. Bonnet are careful and scholarly, if not particularly illuminating.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE.

Miss Agnes C. Laut at the beginning of her *Pathfinders of the West* (Macmillan, pp. xxv, 380) issues this challenge: "The question will at once occur why no mention is made of Marquette, Jolliet, and La Salle in a work on the pathfinders of the West. The simple answer is—they were *not* pathfinders. Contrary to the notions imbibed at school and repeated in all histories of the West, Marquette, Jolliet, and La Salle did not discover the vast region beyond the Great Lakes." To which assertion it may be answered, then why not begin with Jean Nicolet, who was the first to penetrate the region between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi; or why omit Brulé who is the probable discoverer of Lake Superior? And why charge *all* historians with ignoring Radisson and Groseillers, when Winsor credits them with the discovery of the Mississippi? Is not the answer to be found in the meaning attached to the words used? If we grant that Radisson was the first to reach the upper waters of the great river, still he was not a pathfinder, because that term would imply that he opened the way for others, whereas it was Marquette and Joliet who really discovered the pathway to the Mississippi, just as it was La Salle who explored that river to its mouth. Their discoveries immediately became matters of common knowledge, and were followed by traffic and missionary effort. On the other hand Radisson's travels were made known not to the French, but to the English, and it is only since the Prince Society published Radisson's *Voyages*, in 1885, that writers of history have known of his explorations. So, too, Radisson was the first to describe the shores of Lake Superior; but Mesnard sailed those waters before Radisson did,

and Mesnard's letters were published before Radisson's account got into print. And even in the case of Mesnard, that zealous priest found two nameless Frenchmen at his journey's end; so that one must be cautious in the matter of claiming actual discovery for any particular person.

But whatever we may decide as to Miss Laut's theory as to the Mississippi and Lake Superior discoveries, two facts remain: first, Radisson and Groseillers were pathfinders—in the real sense—to Hudson Bay; and, secondly, the author has made a readable translation of much of Radisson's narrative. The term translation is used advisedly; for the Frenchman wrote in a language that, pretending to be English, is not that tongue or any other. And her additional chapters on De La Verendrye's and on Lewis and Clark's discoveries are most entertaining.

Documentary History of Dunmore's War, 1774, compiled from the Draper Manuscripts in the Library of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and published at the charge of the Wisconsin Society of Sons of the American Revolution; edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D., Secretary of the Society, and Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph.D. (Madison, 1905, pp. xxviii, 472). The genesis of this volume is sufficiently explained by the title-page. But, when so many of the patriotic-hereditary societies do so little in the way of historical publication of a kind permanently valuable, one must spare a little space to commend the public spirit of this Wisconsin society, who have perceived the superior claims of documentary publication over all other varieties, for societies of their class, and have subsidized this valuable and interesting collection. Dr. Draper's accumulations of manuscript, especially the papers of Col. William Preston, county-lieutenant and sheriff of Fincastle, have afforded an unusual opportunity to illustrate, with great fullness and variety, a particular episode of great importance to the early history of the West and of the Revolution. The many documents are annotated carefully and with intelligence. It is interesting to see that the editors reject the ancient accusations frequently made against Lord Dunmore in connection with this Indian expedition.

Disunion Sentiment in Congress in 1794. A Confidential Memorandum hitherto unpublished, written by John Taylor of Caroline, Senator from Virginia, for James Madison. Edited, with an Introduction, by Gaillard Hunt. (Washington, Lowdermilk, pp. 23.) Published in a limited edition, this pamphlet contains a confidential memorandum which John Taylor of Caroline wrote for Madison shortly after the conversation which it records. It was not included among the Madison Papers bought by the government, nor in the McGuire collection. Separately preserved by Mrs. Madison and her nephew, it has fallen into the hands of its present publishers. It is interesting and important. The conversation which it relates took place early in May, 1794, shortly before the end of Taylor's first service in the Senate, and when he had already

signified his intention of resigning. Rufus King, he relates (and Taylor, though narrow, was a very honest man) sought an interview with him, in which Senator Ellsworth, as though casually, soon joined. They represented to him that the divergent interests of East and South made continuance of the Union impossible, and asked him to engage in plans for a peaceable dissolution. Taylor counselled further efforts to remove mutual suspicion, by moderate measures as to the debt, the army, etc., but found the two Federalist senators indisposed to adopt his suggestions. Madison has added to the memorandum the words: "The language of K. and E. probably in terrorem." This may be the proper explanation of the episode. Statesmen designing to dissolve a federal union would not naturally and without *arrière pensée* consult at an early stage of their preparations one of the most doctrinaire of their opponents. But that the purpose may none the less have been genuine will not be denied by anyone who has read, for instance, the document printed in this REVIEW, IV. 329.

Mr. Hunt is not happy in his treatment of Jefferson's well-known letter to Taylor, dated June 1, 1798, and relating to talk of secession by Virginia and North Carolina. What Jefferson quotes Taylor as saying to him, in the letter to which this is a reply, is "that it is not *unusual* now to estimate the separate mass of Virginia and North Carolina, with a view to their separate existence." The reading "unwise", which appears in Randolph's and Washington's editions (III. 393, IV. 245), unfortunately appeared also in the text of Ford's (VII. 263). Mr. Ford caused a slip to be inserted at this page, to make the correction; but, unfortunately again, his printers corrected "unwise" into "usual", instead of into "unusual". That the latter is the proper reading was shown by George Tucker in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, for May, 1838 (IV. 344), and more recently by Mr. W. W. Henry in the *Virginia Magazine of History*, I. 325.

Lady Edgar's *General Brock*, in the "Makers of Canada" series, (Toronto, Morang and Co., pp. 322), is a plain tale of a popular hero. The manner of telling is for the most part barren and without distinction; only now and then does a gleam of enthusiasm light up the narrative; but the subject makes strong appeal to Canadian patriotism—to all, indeed, of whatever nation, who can recognize high worth in a man. Brock is a splendid figure of a soldier, and his exploits on the Canadian border during the War of 1812 shine all the more because in contrast with some of the least worthy of his foes.

The author has given her readers a good idea of Brock the man, and the soldier; she makes his deeds reveal character. This main line of the work is paralleled with a survey of the military and political conditions of his time. She gives us a gloss of many events in which Brock had no part; but holds well to the main purpose of showing what he had to do in the making of Canada.

Before he came to that country, in 1802, he had had seventeen years of military service under the British flag, in the West Indies, in Holland and Denmark. This long apprenticeship in Napoleonic strife had won him only the rank of colonel. Nine years of Canadian service, for the most part inactive and distasteful, brought him the appointment of administrator of the government of Upper Canada and the rank of major-general. The declaration of war by the United States in June, 1812, gave him the opportunity for which his talents fitted him and his soul longed. He organized raw material into an auxiliary force for defense, and at Detroit was quick to take advantage of Hull's timorous readiness to surrender. His commander-in-chief, Sir George Prevost, was cautious, fearful, hopeful for peace without bloodshed. Brock was foresighted, resourceful, audacious—and fortunate. And at Queenston, where the American attempt at assault was weakened by incompetence in the commander and undermined by insubordination and cowardice in the militia, Brock died the ideal death of a military hero, and gave to Canadian history its most glorious figure since the days of Wolfe.

That the author's pro-British point of view should influence her conclusions, is natural. She essays to justify the British policy of supplying arms and food to Indians who dwelt within the United States; and belittles the exploits of General Harrison in the Tippecanoe campaign of 1811. She has, properly enough, drawn on *The Life and Correspondence of Sir Isaac Brock*, which was edited many years since by his nephew, Ferdinand Brock Tupper; but we do not note any acknowledgment to this source, or any other, for her facts.

A few statements are singularly careless. The author has confused (p. 54) the storehouse which LaSalle built at Lewiston in 1678, with the fort which Denonville built at the mouth of the Niagara, seven miles below Lewiston, in 1687; nor did Denonville build, as the author states, of stone. "Fort Chippawa, on Lake Erie, a mile and a half above the falls of Niagara" (p. 58), and "eighteen miles up the lake was Fort Erie" (p. 59), are blunders which are made obvious by the map of the Niagara frontier later on in the volume. The statement (p. 284) that "General Van Rensselaer . . . relied in military matters on the advice of his cousin and adjutant, Col. Van Rensselaer," would be in a measure true, were the relationship correctly stated. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer was a nephew of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, on whose staff he served at Queenston. The "Col. Clans" mentioned on p. 206, was no doubt of the famous Claus family; but no clue to this or many other names is afforded by the short and inadequate index.

Number eighteen of the Filson Club publications is devoted to *The Battle of the Thames, in which the Kentuckians defeated the British, French, and Indians, October 5, 1813*. The author, Colonel Bennett H. Young, deals with the decisive battle, which, following Perry's victory on Lake Erie, restored the supremacy of the United States in that portion of the Northwest which had passed under the control of the British by virtue of Hull's surrender of Detroit; and the recital calls

attention to the fact that the great Northwest, which was won for the nation by the valor and enterprise of Virginia, was restored to the Union by the descendants of those Virginians who originally achieved its conquest. It has been the pious purpose of the writer to put on record the names and exploits of the Kentuckians who so bravely retrieved the disasters which attended the first year of the War of 1812, and he has done this with a fullness that leaves nothing to be desired. The glow of state pride and satisfaction in the personal prowess of the leaders shines forth from every page; and if the muse of history shall seem for the time being to have parted from her usual reserve, all who delight in the sumptuous pages of the Filson Club publications will be willing to overlook the fact. It is to be noted, however, that notwithstanding the 274 broad pages of the monograph, the old conundrum of "Who killed Tecumseh?" still remains unanswered.

CHARLES MOORE.

Economic Essays, by Charles Franklin Dunbar. Edited by O. M. W. Sprague, with an Introduction by F. W. Taussig. (New York, Macmillan, 1904, pp. xvii, 372.) The late Professor Dunbar of Harvard University is remembered by students, friends, and readers as a teacher, counsellor, and writer of sanest judgment and lucid in exposition. For ten years, 1859 to 1869, he was editor of the *Boston Advertiser*, and not until 1876 did he begin to write at length over his own name. Even then he was sparing in his contributions. What he did write, however, was always welcomed and his modest volume on banking is generally regarded as a masterpiece. There was a widespread hope that Professor Dunbar would publish a more comprehensive treatise before his death, but excessive caution on his part, combined with failing health, doubtless explains his failure to meet this anticipation. It is a sad loss, rendered more keen in reading these scattered essays which together illustrate most forcibly the characteristic abilities of the author. There are twenty essays. Fourteen of these appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*; one, a famous review of Economic Science in America, 1776-1876, in the *North American Review*; and five are chapters never before published. These latter are strictly historical, and treat of the crises of 1857 and 1860, state banks in 1860, and the establishment and circulation of national banks. Especially helpful are the chapters on the panic of 1857 and the description of the state banking systems in the middle of the century. Historians of economic conditions in the United States too frequently jump from the panic of 1837 to the Civil War period, as if the twenty years intervening required but little analysis. These studies of Professor Dunbar, though belated in publication, will do something to make good our deficiencies, and they also serve as admirable examples of interesting and intelligible generalizations based upon trade and banking statistics. Professor Dunbar attributes the crisis of 1857, not to extravagant importations, but to expansion in internal trade with a lengthening of credits, and to the imprudent management of this mass of credit by a poor banking system.

D. R. D.

A Monograph of the Origins of Settlement in the Province of New Brunswick. By William Ganong, Ph.D. (From the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Vol. X., Sect. II. For sale by J. Hope and Sons, Ottawa, 1904, pp. 185.) This monograph by Prof. Ganong deserves much more than a passing notice owing to the richness of newly acquired data and the originality of its method. In the origin of settlements of any country the author discovers three determining factors. These are termed the historical, environmental and sociological. The historical factors are such as are connected with the discovery, conquest or peaceful expansion of a particular community. The environmental factors concern the physical nature, accessibility, lines of communication, natural wealth and climate of a country. The sociological factors are such as determine the manner in which a given people adapt themselves to a particular environment, and relate to government, occupation, racial peculiarities and religion. Too frequently history has been regarded as a narrative of interesting and important events. But the distinguishing feature of this work is the prominence which, in addition to the historical, is given throughout to the environmental and sociological factors. The operation of all three factors in the growth of New Brunswick settlements is here traced through every stage of its history from the earliest period to the present time. Much new and accurate information is to be found in almost every period. The cartography, too, is by the author himself and represents the location of the settlements in each era treated. A supplement contains an alphabetical list of New Brunswick settlements with a brief statement of their origin and the sources of information concerning them. A useful bibliography completes a monograph which can profitably be consulted by every student of New Brunswick history.

BENJAMIN RAND.